[MA]RCH 23, 1769.

THE VIRGINIA GAZE[TTE].

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING in your Chronicle of October some [illegible] mentioned some losses which this nation may sustain by enforcing the payment of taxes in America, it is but just we should now inquire into the benefits that may arise to us from the success of this measure.

I believe no one will be so [illegible] as to expect that the Americans will not so far resent our [illegible] as to lessen their demand of our manufactures for at least some years. What sum this may amount to I shall not [illegible] me to say. Is it pretended that the tax, at this [illegible] subject of debate, will return to England a sum equal to [illegible] we shall probably sustain? No; this tax is intended [illegible] defray the expense of internal government among themselves. Is this an object equal to the risk we run? I think not. [illegible] indeed be said that by this tax we establish our claim of a right to tax them, and that we may in some future time lay a tax on them which will make a considerable return to England; [illegible] it is the same thing, will go far in defraying the expense [illegible] stationed there to keep the inhabitants in subjection. I [illegible] prophesy that in this case our loss of exports will at least equal the amount of the tax. Let us suppose each to amount to half a million sterling, and lest would not be an object for Government, I [illegible] to ask whether it is most to the advantage of England [illegible] 500,000 l. worth of manufactures, or to receive that sum into the Exchequer, as the produce of a tax in America. By the sale of [illegible] manufactures 7780 manufacturers will be employed, and [illegible] benefit the nation by their consumption of provisions, &c. but [illegible] lose the exportation of these manufactures the manufacturers [illegible] remain unemployed, and so become an additional expense; [illegible] the commissioners and officers who collect the tax, being most [illegible] taken from more useful professions, become an additional [illegible] on the Americans. Hence it seems evident that the national [illegible] is on the side of manufactures. Sir Robert Walpole wisely [illegible] it in this light, and when often pressed to tax the Americans [illegible] that to his knowledge all the money brought into America [illegible] here in less than two years. "What more would you [illegible] (said he, as a judicious politician) would you have me offend [illegible] when they already give us all they have?"

[illegible] mention of the commissioners and officers brings the secret [illegible] of this transaction to light; the cloven foot appears. They [illegible] appointed by the Minister; this will increase his power, [illegible] his influence in elections, &c. However, to throw a [illegible] the true motive of carrying this measure into execution, [illegible] that the honour of the nation is now concerned. [illegible] so far learned the wisdom of the serpent as, I be[illegible] to a point of honour; especially when, as [illegible] the interest is very considerable. Whatever the pri[illegible] of Gentlemen may be on this head, the trustees of [illegible] for such every member of Parliament is, should here [illegible] of the people, and be determined by it. [illegible] to the nation for the loss of the [illegible] manufactures, and the depriving so [illegible] We certainly herein play a [illegible] Americans are forced into measures which [illegible] advantage. These taxes will put an [illegible] luxury. Trade being greatly lessened [illegible] into the country, and lay out in [illegible] the money formerly employed in [illegible] perhaps a greater, acquisition [illegible] of the necessaries of life must [illegible] ence.

[illegible] point of honour? Is it [illegible] may presume upon [illegible] with a people [illegible] every tie that [illegible] should ever [illegible] hitherto pos[illegible] Liberty will [illegible] of what they think their right; and oh! my countrymen, what do we get by an attempt [illegible] of this right? Whatever hardships they may suffer [illegible] only until our being involved in war sets them at liberty. Every nation in Europe will then readily enter into alliances with them, and our enemies will gladly assist them in establishing an independent sovereignty. That time will be the era of our ruin, when deprived of the only commerce we carry on with profit. [illegible] Britain! thus to fall a sacrifice to the unbounded pride and [illegible] resentment of a few.

A BRITON.

To the Printer of the Publick Advertiser.

SIR,

WHEN I went out of town, a few months ago, the people were all in a ferment about Wilkes and Liberty, and No. 45.

[illegible] art had been used to inflame the lower class of men. The ARCH *incendiary*, on his arrival in this metropolis, had published the most impudent and daring MANIFESTOES. They were circulated in newspapers, in handbills, and in Grubstreet ballads. Emissaries had been employed in exciting the sailors to tumultuous risings, under pretence of obtaining an increase of wages. The same arts were but too successfully practised on the journeymen mechanicks. In short, the desperate disturber of the publick peace seemed to have formed a plan for bringing about a general insurrection. The mob were all his friends; for he had promised that they should have the quartern loaf for sixpence, and that porter should be once more at threepence a pot. The only body of men he was afraid of was the army; therefore, in order to gain over the common soldiers, he caused a number of handbills to be dispersed amongst them, "lamenting the smallness of their pay, and promising to move for an augmentation of it as soon as he should take his seat in a certain great assembly."

The *political* hemisphere wore the most dark and dismal appearance, and the gathering storm seemed ready to burst with ruin on our heads; whilst the profligate contriver of all this disturbance, with a satisfaction truly diabolical, beheld the general confusion, and from the grated windows of his prison "GRINN'D HORRIBLY A GHASTLY SMILE.*"

But happily for us kind Providence averted the threatening storm. The soldiers were proof against his delusive arts; reason resumed her empire in the minds of the people; they recovered from the intoxication of party; their natural good sense and natural good humour made them sorry for the excesses they had committed, and ashamed of the worthless IDOL they had so long been worshipping.

Such was the situation of things when I went into the country, and I expected on my return to town to find peace and good order prevail, and that the ARCH *incendiary*, baffled in his schemes of sedition, had submitted to the sentence of the law, without making any further attempts to disturb the publick tranquillity; but here I was very soon undeceived, for when I went to the coffee-house, and took up the Publick Advertiser, the first thing that met my eye was a new *manifesto* addressed to the freeholders of Middlesex, and drawn up in the *usual inflammatory stile*.

"Good God! (cried I, addressing myself to an old Gentleman who was drinking coffee at the same table) "what can this profligate seditious scribbler mean?" "The meaning, Sir (replied the old Gentleman) is extremely plain: "This poor, unhappy, desperate man, cannot exist but in a storm. By throwing every "thing into confusion he may chance to be a gainer, and cannot "possibly be a loser, because he has nothing to lose. If peace "and unity prevail, so healthful to the body politick, they must "be *death to him*. He cannot fish but in troubled waters, and "must inevitably starve in a calm; for if he does not from time "to time send forth inflammatory advertisements, artfully addressed to the passions of the vulgar, he would very soon lose all "his consequence. No contributions or subscriptions would come "in to support his extravagance, nor any turtle, turbot, or venison, "from the dupes of his popularity; and thus he, and his boasted "Number 45, would sink into contempt and oblivion."

"Mercy on us (cried I) what a strange character!" "The "character is not at all strange (continued he) but is often to be "met with in common life. As for example, why does *Filch* or "*Nimming Ned*, or any other pickpocket, breed a riot in the "streets, or kick up a dust, as it is called, and endeavour, by "boxing or bullragging, to draw together a crowd of idle spectators; I say, with what view do you suppose he does all this? "Is it not that whilst these idle gaping fools are attending to a "quarrel, in which they have no earthly concern, he may have "an opportunity of conveying their purses or their watches into "his pocket? Nay if he gets but an handkerchief it is better than "nothing, and will serve to purchase him a supper and a night's "lodging; whereas if peace and quietness reign in our streets, "if there is no riot or disturbance, the poor devil cannot have an "opportunity to exercise his talents, and therefore must inevitably "starve."

Here the old Gentleman rose up, paid for his coffee, and walked out, leaving me to make the *application*; but, as my letter is perhaps too long already, I shall leave that task to the reader's sagacity.

I am, SIR,

Smyrna coffee-house, } *A foe to every* DISTURBER
Nov. 29. } *of the* PUBLICK PEACE.

* *See a print of him by Hogarth.*

To the Printer of the Publick Advertiser.

SIR,

AS I consider *early intelligence* as the life of a newspaper, I shall send you the *freshest* in my power, and I believe your readers will think themselves obliged by having *certain* intelligence of events communicated *before they happen*. This I must own is a kind of *forestalling the market*; but as it is neither *criminal* in itself, nor *contrary to law*, I presume *we are safe*. However, if you should be obliged to *give up the author*, you may safely swear that, though a *prophet*, he is no *conjurer*.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, MERLIN.

PROPHETICK INTELLIGENCE.

EVERY Monday and Friday, for two years to come, harmless oxen, rendered furious, even to madness, by the barbarity of their drivers, will toss, tear, and break the bones of a number of old women and children; but as children have keen appetites (which raise the price of provisions) and as old women are an encumbrance on the earth, *no notice will be taken of the matter*.

About three years hence an overdriven beast will MISTAKE a Justice of Peace for an old woman, and toss his Worship. This will make some stir; but as he will happen to be a Middlesex Justice (who are as plenty as widgeons in frosty weather) *this will pass off*.

[illegible] in a few weeks afterwards a furious beast will *luckily* gore a member of a certain great assembly, who will have so much [illegible] as *to provide for his own safety*, and then *the market for live cattle will be removed*.

On the morning after Lord Mayor's day, for 20 years to come, five or six Gentlemen of the Common Council will be found dead in their beds, and it will be *very remarkable* that one or two of them will never be cuckolds, for they will be *unmarried men*.

On the 14th of February, for 100 years to come, LOVERS will be plenty, FOOLS will be so on the 1st of April, and KNAVES *all the year round*.

Until the people of England recover their *sense* and *virtue* they will never recover their *rights* and *privileges*, for there are no people so easily enslaved as the *weak* and the *wicked*.

MEMORIAL *for a* CONTRIBUTION *in behalf of the brave* CORSICANS.

NO man can be a true lover of liberty in his own country who does not love to see it flourish in every other. An indifference to the liberties of neighbouring nations is a sure forerunner of indifference to those of the nation to which we belong, if the one is not rather the mark that we are already arrived at the other. Of all principles the passion for freedom, wherever she is to be found, ought most to be cultivated in free nations; not only because it inspires generous and high thoughts in the citizens, but because it cements free nations together, gives them a common interest, forms them into a common bulwark against tyranny, and on the principles of private virtue founds publick security. From policy perhaps, as much as from virtue, the Romans affected to be the patrons of the liberty of mankind, and hence they came to govern the world. In the Peloponnesian war, as described by Thucydides, the different states of Greece joined with Athens, or with Sparta, according as the different constitutions of their states resembled that democratical, or that oligarchical form of government; in one or other of which the system of liberty was, at that period, thought to be comprehended. When the Speaker of the House of Commons gave thanks to King William, and the Dutch, for their services in the revolution, he put the King in mind that the Dutch had now repaid to the English that protection which the English had a century before bestowed upon them. The courtiers saw unpoliteness in the remark, but the deliverer of Europe heard it with pleasure. In short, no maxim in politicks can be more true than that free nations, surrounded with nations that are not free, should encourage and protect freedom abroad as well as at home.

No nation, either ancient or modern, has ever felt more strongly the force of these generous principles than the English: They adore the memory of Queen Elizabeth, because she stretched her protection to the persecuted Protestants in France and the Netherlands; they despise that of King James, because he tamely gave up the Palatinate to the rage of her enemies. The first complaints against Charles I. arose from his desertion of the Huguenots in France. Cromwell's crimes are almost pardoned in the high tone of superiority which in the cause of England, or of those befriended by England, he assumed over other nations. The English shook Charles II. on his throne, because he endeavoured to destroy one of the bulwarks of liberty in Europe; and dethroned his successor, because he joined in league, or was thought to have joined in league, with the common enemy of the freedom of mankind.

There is at present a people free in the regions which slaves only inhabit, who call on Britain alone for protection, and can from Britain alone receive it. Need it be said that the unfortunate and generous Corsicans are the people alluded to?

The government of Britain may be in such circumstances from the fetters of treaties, or from domestick disturbances, that it may be improper for her to *interpose*, even in defence of a people that resemble her own; but if the publick cannot, without breaking through the rules of good policy, interpose, there are no fetters upon private persons. It is the privilege of Britons that they can apply the superfluity of their wealth wherever their own generous breasts point out it should be directed. Government cannot stop them, and therefore other nations cannot complain to the publick when private persons raise and give contributions in a way disagreeable to them. Britain has this yet wanting to complete her glories that the individuals of her people may give that protection to a sinking nation which only the monarchs or rulers of great states are, in other parts of Europe, able to bestow. A private citizen of Antwerp, by stopping the funds of Spain, stopped the armada for six months from invading England. The pride of the House of Austria thought itself honoured, not degraded, by receiving, in the war before the last, a present from a British subject*, which it would have scorned to receive from the subject of any other nation.

Thus far the cause of Corsica has been favoured with the pen of a writer of distinguished abilities. May I be permitted to add that even, setting aside the essential interest which this nation has to prevent the French from becoming masters of the Mediterranean, every motive of generosity and humanity calls upon us to support the Corsicans. Let us consider them only in the light of a distressed people. Surely our benevolence is never refused to the distressed; and shall we refuse it to those whose distress is occasioned by their bravely defending their liberties?

The sentiments with which the generous aid of individuals is received in Corsica will best appear from what the illustrious chief Paoli writes to me, on being informed that a society of Gentlemen had sent two and thirty pieces of ordnance from Scotland for the service of the brave islanders: "Li principi soccorono per le loe mire politiche ed enteressite. Questo e un "sussidio che ci procura la virtu e l'umanita. Princes give succours from political views and interests. This is the subsidy "of virtue and humanity."

The Corsicans have already done wonders against the French; and if they are speedily supplied with money to purchase ammunition, and pay the men, who while under arms cannot provide for themselves, I have good authority to hope that we shall see them nobly resist all the force of the enemy.

JAMES BOSWELL.

Contributions are received by Andrew Drummond, Esq; and Co. London, and John Coutts, Esq; and Co. Edinburgh.

* *The Dutchess of Marlborough.*

ANECDOTES.

I REMEMBER (said Mr. Penn, first Proprietor of Pennsylvania) a story of Henry Martin, that when Cromwell came to dissolve the Rump, to justify his action, among other things, he accused some of their members of an evil life, saying, "Here sits a drunkard, and there (pointing to him) sits a whoremaster." Harry, sitting between two sober grave men, jogged them, saying, "which of you two does he mean?"

...ance to the
... of the Ottoman
...e fortreſs of Catharinenbourgh,
...manſow. In this battle the Ruſ-
... enemy, made 1800 priſoners, among
...aſhaws, and took all their artillery."

LONDON, *Dec.* 31.

IT is ſaid the Duke of Marlborough will ſucceed Lord Viſcount Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is now ſaid that no change is intended in the office of Solicitor General.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage's orders to one of his firſt ſervants, relative to American affairs, were: "Let the dignity of Government be exerted with firmneſs, but moderation; and for paſt offences let juſtice, if poſſible, give full place to mercy."

We hear that the ſubſcription lately opened here in favour of General Paoli and the Corſicans meets with much encouragement.

We hear that yeſterday ſome important deſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague.

It is again rumoured that ſome changes in Adminiſtration will certainly take place very ſoon, and that the parties who are to come in are friends to the colonies.

We hear that a diſcovery has lately been made of a deficiency of a moſt enormous ſum.

Some letters from the Hague mention that ſubſcriptions are now carrying on there, and at ſome of the principal towns of Holland, to raiſe money for the ſervice of the brave Corſicans.

The report of approaching changes in the Adminiſtration continues ſtill ſtronger than ever, and from the numberleſs conſultations lately among the great there is little doubt but ſomething of that kind is in agitation. Among others, it is ſaid that the ſo long expected removal in the Treaſury Board is effected; the Duke of Grafton will no longer have any ſhare in the Adminiſtration; and Mr. George Grenville will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Letters from Paris, dated December 18th, ſay: "The King of Denmark has made a preſent to the Duke de Duras of his portrait enriched with diamonds. His Majeſty alſo made preſents of gold boxes, and other valuables, to the directors of the ſeveral manufactories which he went to view, to poets who had addreſſed verſes to him, to authors who had dedicated works, and to renowned artiſts; and alſo to the celebrated actors and actreſſes who had performed before him, for each performance his Majeſty was preſent at he ſent 1000 crowns. In one word, his Majeſty's munificence exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations. The day of his departure a great concourſe of people ſurrounded his hotel to wiſh him a happy journey, with acclamations of "Long live the King of Denmark." He ſhewed himſelf ſeveral times to the people, ſaluting them with the greateſt affability. The fiſhwomen who did homage to his Majeſty on his arrival have been to pay him their eloquent adieus, when one of the handſomeſt, offering him a noſegay, requeſted the ſingular favour of ſaluting him, and he was pleaſed to turn his cheek to her; he gave them ten or a dozen louiſ'ors, and diſtributed as many more among the poor on his ſetting out."

JAN. 3. Letters from Leghorn eſtimate the loſs which the French have ſuſtained in Corſica, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities there, at 200 officers, and about 6000 ſoldiers, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, excluſive of deſerters. The Corſicans, according to the ſame letters, have loſt 23 officers, and 350 ſoldiers.

Yeſterday in the forenoon a wardmote was held at St. Bride's church, Fleet ſtreet, for the election of an Alderman for Farringdon ward Without, in the room of the late Sir Francis Goſling. The candidates were John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Bromwich, paper hanger on Ludgate Hill, when the majority of hands appeared very greatly in favour of Mr. Wilkes; but a poll being demanded for Mr. Bromwich, it began at one o'clock, and on cloſing the books at three the numbers were for John Wilkes, Eſq; 255, for Mr. Bromwich 69, upon which the latter reſigned, and Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The Turks begin already to ſee that they have been miſled by the rebellious Polanders, and had given too much credit to the falſe accounts of the views of the Ruſſian Court, and that the great ſtep they had taken of breaking friendſhip with Ruſſia was too haſty; and as they repented of the ſame, they wiſh affairs could be amicably ſettled, to which purpoſe three articles are propoſed by the Turkiſh Court, viz. 1. That the Ruſſians ſhould quit Poland this winter. 2. That an amicable Diet ſhould be held in the ſpring. 3. That the King ſhould remain on the throne, but without the aid of Ruſſia, as the Porte would be guarantee. But affairs are too far gone to be ſo eaſily ſettled, at leaſt theſe articles do not appear ſufficient to accompliſh it; beſides a Turkiſh guarantee is not neceſſary to keep the King of Poland on the throne, and it is well known that her Imperial Majeſty has declared more than once that ſhe will not deſiſt until the troubles in Poland ſhall ſubſide, and peace and tranquillity be reſtored.

Letters from the Hague mention that a certain foreign Miniſter had hinted that a paſſage would ſoon be demanded for the troops of a certain power through the territories of the States General.

We hear ſome of the inhabitants of Farringdon ward Without have given orders for a gold chain to be made, with all expedition, for Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

It is now ſaid that a certain popular Gentleman's intereſt in a certain aſſembly increaſes daily.

This morning the lottery finiſhed drawing at Guildhall, when No. 42,567 was drawn a prize of 1000l. and being the laſt drawn ticket is entitled to 1000l. more. A boy was ſtripped, and put into the wheel, before the number could be found. Soon after the drawing the wheels were carried back to Whitehall.

JAN. 5. It is reported that the Ruſſian Court has demanded of us aſſiſtance, and in particular has requeſted that our aid might conſiſt in the furniſhing out 14 ſhips of the line, in order to their being employed in their ſervice againſt the Ottoman Porte. This claim, which is ſo... from the

"The French are extremely chagrined at the ill ſucceſs of their troops in Corſica; they talk big, however, and ſay they ſhall make a complete conqueſt of that iſland next ſummer, for that they ſhall have an army there of 30,000 good troops early in the ſpring. But you know, Sir, how the French will vapour and gaſcohade, and this is certain that if they were to ſend ſuch a ...ody of forces there they could not poſſibly find ſubſiſtence for them upon that iſland; and where elſe can they get proviſions for the maintenance of ſuch an army? I wiſh the Corſicans well; they are a brave people, and with a ſmall aſſiſtance might find the French employment for a long time. They fight in defence of their freedom, and in ſuch a glorious cauſe will not Engliſhmen afford them ſome aſſiſtance?"

They write from Peterſburg that her Imperial Majeſty had given orders for ſeveral veſſels of war to be built at Aſtracan, and other towns on the river Wolga.

On Tueſday a Gentleman was ſent with a meſſage to John Wilkes, Eſq; from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, acquainting him of his being elected Alderman of Farringdon ward Without, in the room of the late Sir Francis Goſling, Knt. and deſiring him to appoint a day for his being ſworn in. Mr. Wilkes received his Lordſhip's meſſage with the higheſt regard, and begged the Gentleman to return his moſt grateful and ſincere thanks to his Lordſhip for the great candour he had ſhewn on the day of election, and to inform him that he hoped that he ſhould have it in his power to pay his reſpects to his Lordſhip at the Manſion Houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, and to be ſworn in at Guildhall the ſame day.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes will be elected ſheriff of this city the firſt opportunity.

Several of Mr. Wilkes's friends have preſented him with moſt of the delicacies now in ſeaſon, for the entertainment of the Common Council who are to dine with him on Saturday next.

We hear that many unfortunate perſons in the King's Bench priſon, though they greatly reverence the patriot, are fearful of loſing him, as the charity of him and his friends is their principal ſupport.

JAN. 7. A letter from Vienna ſays: "The Court is informed, by its Internuncio at Conſtantinople, that the Porte continues her warlike preparations againſt Ruſſia with an extraordinary ardour. It has alſo received a copy of a letter which the Grand Viziar wrote the 28th of October laſt to the republick of Poland, wherein he exhorts the Poles to proceed to the election of a new King; and it appears, by ſome parts of the piece, that the Porte wiſhes that ſuch election ſhould be made in favour of one of the Princes of the Houſe of Saxony.

We hear that a worthy Alderman has voluntarily declared he is ready to diſcharge the duties of the office for Mr. Alderman Wilkes, during the term of his confinement.

We are informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes intends to move, on the firſt day of Hilary term, his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench for a *habeas corpus*, in order to be ſworn into his newly elected office; which is the reaſon of that Gentleman's appointing, in his anſwer to the Lord Mayor, the 24th inſtant for his perſonal appearance at Guildhall. The *habeas corpus* does not iſſue *ex officio*, but muſt be obtained from the diſcretion of the court, on ſuggeſtions of ſufficient publick or private importance to ſhow that the ſuitor is in juſtice entitled to this writ.

The laſt new conundrum among the town wits is, "Why is Mr. Wilkes like good ſteel?" Anſwer, "Becauſe he grows ſharper by whetting."

The firſt publick buſineſs Mr. Wilkes will enter upon is, we hear, the ſettling the city's juſt and undoubted right to the government of the ſeveral hoſpitals; an act which will fix him for ever in the love and eſteem of all his fellow citizens, and which only wants a perſon of perſeverance to accompliſh.

By accounts from different parts of the weſt of England, we are informed that, notwithſtanding the price of proviſions is now reaſonable, many thouſands of the poor manufacturers in the clothing buſineſs are ſtarving for want of work.

It is ſaid in caſe the court of Aldermen ſhould refuſe to ſwear in and admit Mr. Alderman Wilkes as one of their body that the mode of proceeding muſt then be for Mr. Wilkes to move for a *mandamus* in the court of King's Bench, for the court of Aldermen to ſhow ſufficient cauſe for their refuſal.

Yeſterday morning died, at his houſe in St. James's ſtreet, the Moſt Noble Charles Sackville, Duke and Earl of Dorſet, Earl of Middleſex, Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Cuſtos Rotulorum, of the county of Kent and city of Canterbury, High Steward of Stratford upon Avon, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Priv. Council.

It having been remarked that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter does not viſit the publick diverſions as often as formerly, we are informed that it is owing to his Royal Highneſs being almoſt inceſſantly engaged in the ſtudy of the military ſciences, in which his Royal Highneſs has made an extraordinary progreſs.

It was this morning rumoured that the French ſquadron now fitting out at Rochfort is intended for an expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

It is ſaid the marine diviſions at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, will ſoon be augmented to their full complement; and that ſeveral guardſhips will ſpeedily be put in commiſſion.

We hear an inquiry will ſoon be made concerning the embezzlement of immenſe ſums.

They write from Leghorn that a Corſican xebeck had juſt taken a French tranſport of 400 tuns, laden with ammunition and ſtores from Toulon to Baſtia, and carried her into Centuri.

They write from the confines of Poland that the confederates talk of aſſembling 100,000 cavalry to attack the Ruſſians.

Very vigorous meaſures are taking by Adminiſtration to enforce the former reſolution againſt the Americans; and we hear that the principal Gentlemen who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in America in defence of their charter rights are to be brought over, for an inquiry to be made into their conduct.

JAN. 10. A letter from Vienna, dated Dec. 20th, ſays: "According to accounts from Sileſia, a body of 30,000 men have received orders to be in readineſs to march, without knowing whither, or to what purpoſe.

It is given out that ſome changes in his Majeſty's principal governments in North America will ſoon take place.

Letters from Warſaw, dated the 7th of December, are filled with the accounts of the enormities committed by the confederates in Great Poland. They have been lately joined by a body of Tartars; and a detachment of them have fallen upon the eſtate of Mr. Gyzick at Wyſſegrod, which after pillaging they murdered that Gentleman, and all his tenants and domeſticks.

JAN. 12. It is given as a reaſon to the queſtion why the changes in the Miniſtry have not been yet declared that the perſon who is to have ſome of the higheſt poſts, before diſmiſſion from office in 1764 ſaid ſomething to a great perſonage that gave occaſion to the latter to ſay he would never do buſineſs with him again. However, meaſures are now purſuing to bring about a reconciliation; and which, if not effected, will overturn the preſent plan for a new Miniſtry.

A large quantity of braſs and iron ordnance, warlike ſtores, and ammunition, have been weekly exported from the river for Portugal ever ſince the peace, where it is ſaid a magazine is forming for the uſe of the Family Compact, in caſe there ſhould be another rupture with Great Britain.

It is now ſaid that no oppoſition will be made in the court of Aldermen to Mr. Wilkes's election as a member of that reſpectable body, but that he will be received in an amicable manner.

It is remarkable that only ten months and a few days are elapſed ſince Mr. Wilkes landed in England from France, ſince which he has been a candidate to repreſent the city of London in Parliament, but loſt his election; he immediately afterwards offered himſelf as a member for Middleſex, and ſucceeded; he then ſurrendered to the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, and was committed to the King's Bench priſon, where he has remained about eight months, and is juſt elected an Alderman.

According to letters from Leghorn, General Paoli has now a number of Scotch Highlanders in his pay, ſeveral of whom had ſerved in the laſt war.

We hear that a Gentleman of great conſequence in America has wrote to a correſpondent here, to get him Mr. Wilkes, and obtain his leave for the ...portrait, which is intended to be ſent to Boſton, there to be hung up in the publick hall.

EDINBURGH, *Dec.* 28. The 10,000l. prize laſt drawn in the ſtate lottery is the property of the Hall of Leith.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 23.

SATURDAY laſt two men were carried round the town, on a wooden horſe, beſides being whipped at the poſt by the ſheriff, a puniſhment for ſtealing. One of them, named Fitzgerald, was found guilty of petty larceny, at the quarter ſeſſions, about a fortnight ago, for which he was whipped and diſcharged; and on Wedneſday laſt he was again taken up, tried and convicted for ſtealing ſome ſilk handkerchiefs, for which he received the ſecond puniſhment of whipping and carting. They had each of them labels pinned on their breaſts, and were ſurrounded with a crowd of ſpectators; and it is hoped this method of expoſing ſuch criminals will have a better effect than barely whipping at the poſt. The other man is ſaid to be a ſeaman, and convicted of ſtealing ſome clothes.

Extract of a private letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* New York, *Dec.* 7, 1768.

"I was in the Houſe of Commons at the opening of this ſeſſion. The Miniſtry went largely into American affairs. In that day's debate they ſhewed a firm reſolution to enforce, without entering into the matter of right, which appears to me a diſputable point. I think if the King's Miniſters inſiſt upon the obedience of America, and the Parliament concur in the meaſures, that it will be the intereſt of America to ſubmit; ſuch a ſubmiſſion, I am perſuaded, will gain them great advantages and indulgencies in other reſpects. Mr Wilkes's cauſe is to come on before the Houſe on Wedneſday next."

We cannot learn by any letters received by the packet that the Parliament has done any thing in American affairs, or that any time was fixed for that purpoſe; and indeed it appears that our friends on the other ſide the water have been very circumſpect touching politicks in any of their letters lately received here.

March 6. The Sloop Sally, Thomas Wilſon maſter, from New London for Santa Croix, was ſtove and drove on the rocks on the S. W. part of Bermuda, in a violent gale of wind at S. S. W. which obliged him to throw overboard 38 horſes ſoon after he got off, and came to an anchor in ſmooth water, and arrived ſafe at Santa Croix the 16th of January.

At the ſame time were drove aſhore, at the ſame place, a ſhip from Jamaica for London, and a ſloop from Virginia for Bermuda, with corn; both the veſſels and cargoes loſt, but the people were ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 2.

IN a letter from London, dated December 6th, it is ſaid: "A bill will be brought into Parliament to encourage the importation of flower from America, at all times."

And another, of December 7th: "We are all in the dark reſpecting what the Parliament will do in American affairs, but a very ſhort time will now diſcover it. It is to be hoped your remonſtrance will have a good effect, for the Philadelphians are held in great eſteem here."

But as the letters by the packet, in general, are very ſilent with reſpect to American politicks, we are ſorry it is not in our power to give our readers any intelligence relating thereto, only we hear that the perſons in power in England ſeemed to ſoften with regard to the ill opinion they had imbibed of the Americans, that their friends increaſed, that the diſcreet behaviour of the inhabitants of Boſton gave great pleaſure to their well-wiſhers in the mother country, and that it was hoped, in the end, all would turn out well.

March 9. In the letters by the packet there is nothing particular relating to American affairs, nor no material intelligence that has come to our knowledge; only, in general, it was thought there would be ſome change in the Miniſtry, and that Mr. Grenville would certainly come into play; that it was doubted whether the act laying duties on paper, glaſs, &c. would be repealed this ſeſſion of Parliament, but that there was a probability of its being done the next ſeſſion, provided the Americans *behaved better*, as they term it.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in this place, dated January* 4, 1769.

"You will, I ſuppoſe, by this opportunity, receive ſome anſwer reſpecting the memorial of your merchants, from the perſons it was ſent to. I attended at the meeting held in conſequence of it, and it was unanimouſly agreed that, as affairs were at preſent ſituated, it would be better to lay it before the Secretary for American affairs than to make an immediate application to Parliament, which there ſeemed no probability of ſucceeding in. The Miniſtry have fully declared their reſolution of enforcing the acts relating to America, at all events. Diſſentions are, however, reported to prevail amongſt themſelves, and changes are talked of, which may perhaps afford a better proſpect of advantage to the connection between this kingdom and the colonies. The idea of repreſentation has been a good deal inſiſted on, and indeed the ſtreſs of the preſent queſtion ſeems rather to depend on political than commercial principles."

On Monday evening laſt an elegant entertainment was given by a Lady to a numerous company of young Gentlemen and Ladies of this city. It is remarkable, and worthy obſervation, that the Gentlemen were all dreſſed in the manufactures of this province.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23.

By a letter from London we have received the following reſolves of the Houſe of Lords, and their addreſs to his Majeſty in conſequence of them.

RESOLVED *by the* LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

1. THAT the votes, reſolutions, and proceeding, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in the months of January and February laſt, reſpecting ſeveral late acts of Parliament, ſo far as the ſaid votes, reſolutions, and proceedings, do import a denial of, or draw into queſtion, the power of his Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all caſes whatſoever, are illegal, unconſtitutional, and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

2. That the reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Burgeſſes of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in January laſt, to write letters to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives of the Britiſh colonies of the continent, deſiring them to join with the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay in petitions which do deny, or draw into queſtion, the right of Parliament to impoſe duties and taxes upon his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, in purſuance of the ſaid reſolution the ſaid circular letters, in which certain late acts of Parliament, for granting duties and taxes, are ſtated to be infringements of the rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects of

the said province, are proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the minds of his Majesty's subjects in the other colonies, tending to create unlawful combinations, repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and subversive of the constitution.

3. That it appears that the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, has for some time past been in a state of great disorder and confusion, and that the peace of the said town has at several times been disturbed by riots and tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of his Majesty's revenue there have been obstructed by acts of violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered.

4. That it appears that neither the Council of the said province, nor the ordinary civil magistrates, did exert their authority for suppressing the said riots and tumults.

5. That in these circumstances of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and of the town of Boston, the preservation of the publick peace, and the due execution of the laws, became impracticable without the aid of a military force to support and protect the civil magistrate and the officers of his Majesty's revenue.

6. That the declarations, resolutions, and proceedings, in the town meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June and 12th of September, were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite sedition and insurrections in his Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay.

7. That the appointment at the town meeting of the 12th of September of a convention to be held in the town of Boston on the 22d of that month, to consist of deputies from the several towns and districts in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the issuing a precept by the Selectmen of the town of Boston to each of the said towns and districts for the election of such deputies, were proceedings subversive of his Majesty's government, and evidently manifesting a design in the inhabitants of the said town of Boston to set up a new and unconstitutional authority, independent of the Crown of Great Britain.

8. That the elections by several towns and districts in the province of Massachusetts Bay of deputies to sit in the said convention, and the meeting of [illegible] in consequence thereof, were daring insults [illegible] his Majesty's authority, and [illegible] powers of government.

The hu[illegible] ADDRESS of the Lords SP[illegible]ITUAL & TEMPORAL, in PARLIAMENT assembled.

[illegible] *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

[illegible] your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return [illegible] Majesty our humble thanks for the communication your [illegible] has been graciously pleased to make to your Parliament of [illegible] papers relating to publick transactions in your Majesty's [illegible] of Massachusetts Bay.

[illegible] beg leave to express to your Majesty our sincere satisfaction [illegible] which your Majesty has pursued for supporting the [illegible], and for inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature; and to give your Majesty the strongest assurances that we will effectually stand by and support your Majesty, in such further measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil magistrate in a due execution of the laws within your Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay. And as we conceive that nothing can be more [illegible], either for the maintenance of your Majesty's authority in the said province, or for guarding your Majesty's subjects therein from being further deluded by the arts of wicked and designing men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign punishment the chief authors and instigators of the late disorders, we most humbly beseech your Majesty that you will be graciously pleased to direct your Majesty's Governour of Massachusetts Bay to take the most [illegible] for procuring the fullest information that can be [illegible] of treason, or misprision of treason, com[illegible] the 30th day of December last, [illegible] together with the names of the persons [illegible] of such offences, to one [illegible] of State, in order that your [illegible] for inquiring of, hearing, [illegible] within this realm, pursuant [illegible] of the 35th of King Henry VIII. [illegible] the said information, [illegible].

L[illegible] SAMUEL THOMPSON, Esq; Comman[illegible] Ripon, was married to Miss [illegible] daughter of the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, Esq; [illegible] his Majesty's Council; and on Tuesday [illegible] where the ship lies, which is to sail for Boston [illegible].

FRID[AY], MARCH 24.

Last night Mrs. RACHE[illegible], an eminent preacher among the people called Qu[akers] [illegible] lately arrived from England, came to this city from [illegible]; and this day she preached to several of her own [illegible] as well as a number of other people. She is on her way to the [illegible].

Arrived in James river, from Glasgow, the [illegible], Haslie, and Peary, Kennedy; from Liverpool, the [illegible], Rogers, in eight weeks, from London, the Randolph, Walk[illegible], six weeks.

ARRIVALS at NORFO[LK].

Tres Bias, Stewart, and Black Prince, George, from [illegible]. Little Molly, Williamson, from Antigua. Good Success, [illegible], from Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS from VIRGINIA.

John and Mary, M'Kinnie, at Hull; Jane, Ritchie, at Glasgow; Anne, Sinclair, and Trial, M'Dougal, at Gravesend.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

March 4. Jenny, Isaac Mitchinson, from Whitehaven, with 22 chaldrons of coals, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 500 wt. of cheese.

7. Earl of Bute, William Scott, from Barbadoes, with 11 hhds. of rum.

21. Molly, James Ramsay, from Glasgow, with European goods.

Cleared.

March 13. Dolphin, John Millet, for Boston, with 2053 bushels of corn, and 64 bushels of wheat.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 16, 1769.

THE COMMON HALL having this day determined to build a commodious brick COURTHOUSE in this city, and having appointed us to agree with an undertaker to build the same, we do hereby give notice that we shall meet at Mr. *Hay*'s, on *Tuesday* the 4th of *April*, to let the building thereof. We are also appointed to dispose of the present courthouse, and the ground on which the same stands.

JAMES COCKE.
JAMES CARTER.
JOHN CARTER,
JOHN TAZEWELL.

N. B. The plan of the above courthouse may be seen at Mr. *Hay*'s, at any time.

KING WILLIAM, *March* 16.

AS little regard was paid to my late [illegible]tisement, this is once more earnestly to entreat the Gentlemen that were so kind as to take tickets in my lottery, and others who are indebted to me by bond or otherwise, to be punctual in the payment of the money this *April* General Court, which I hope they will by no means fail in, as my creditors have already given me so great an indulgence that I cannot with any face ask for any longer time. Their compliance with this advertisement will greatly oblige

Their most humble servant,
THOMAS MOORE.

*** The publick is desired to take notice that the partnership between Mr. *William Biers* and myself is dissolved.

THOMAS MOORE.

PETERSBURG, *March* 13, 1769.

BEING obliged to leave the colony a few months, I have appointed Mr. *George Turnbull* my attorney in fact. The business of my store in this place will be carried on in my absence by Mr. *William Buchanan*, under the direction of my said attorney, who will settle all debts to and by

ALEXANDER SHAW.

N. B. I daily expect the arrival of a well assorted cargo of GOODS, fit for the ensuing season, which will be sold cheap, at the said store, for cash, tobacco, wheat, corn, &c.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 5th *of* April *next*,



TWO PLANTATIONS in *Lancaster* county, near Colonel *Charles Carter*'s great mills, each containing about 200 acres, having on them all convenient houses, and young bearing apple and peach orchards. And on the 7th day of the said month is proposed to be exposed to sale a plantation on the river *Coan*, in *Northumberland*, with convenient houses, orchards, garden, &c. and very convenient to trade, lying close on the river. The conditions will be made known at the sales.

JOSEPH M'ADAM.

N. B. Several young *Virginia* born NEGROES will be then sold, viz. men, a boy that can drive a chair, and girls used to the house.

A SCHEME *for disposing of, by way of* LOTTERY,

THE following LANDS, HOUSES, and SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Mr. *William Bradley*, who unfortunately for himself and family has lost a large sum of money by the failure of Mr. *Thomas Capes*, late merchant in *London*; and as the sundry lands, houses, and Negroes, from the great scarcity of money, will not bring nigh the value Mr. *Bradley* paid for most of them some years ago, if sold for ready money, and being willing to make the most of them, in order to pay off all his debts, &c. his trustees have taken this method, and have valued the prizes only at the rates they cost some time ago.

pri.	value. £. s.	total £.	*Contents of the Prizes.*
1	750	750	A VALUABLE lot in *Portsmouth*, on which are two large storehouses or warehouses, a smith's shop, and a good wharf, at which a ship of any size may load.
1	350	350	A valuable lot at the foot of the *Great Bridge*, the most convenient for trade of any in the place, on which is a large ware or storehouse, with four rooms, a kitchen, stable, &c.
1	200	200	A piece of land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the corner of *Church* street, as now posted in.
1	180	180	A piece of do. joining the above, on the main street, with a house which now rents for 20 l. a year.
1	160	160	A piece of do. joining the two above, and fronting *Smith* street, with a house with four rooms, not quite finished.
1	80	80	A piece of land within three miles of the *Great Bridge*, valuable for timber, &c.
1	60	60	A lot or parcel of land at the *Great Bridge*, with a good billiard house upon it, opposite the *Three Tun* tavern.
1	25	25	A piece or lot of land adjoining the above.
1	50	50	A piece or parcel of land on the back of the tobacco warehouse, with a good landing and storehouse.
1	20	20	A lot of land in the borough of *Norfolk*, pleasantly situated in the fields.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	20	20	A do. do.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining Mr. *James Parker*'s, pleasantly situated on the creek.
1	50	50	A valuable lot adjoining the above, &c.
1	50	50	A share in the *Town Point* wharf, which may become very valuable.
1	45	45	A Negro man, *Sharper*, a very good sawer.
1	40	40	A Negro man, *Skipper*, do.
1	70	70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro woman, very valuable for house or field, with a young child.
1	25	25	*Markum*, a Negro boy, son of *Beck*.
1	20	20	*Hannah*, a child of *Beck*.
1	10	10	Old *Peg*, a good granny.
1	30	30	*Peg*, a very good spinner.
1	30	30	*Joshua*, son of *Peg*.
1	20	20	*Kinsale*, a Negro man, a planter.
10	10	100	Each a hhd. of molosses, containing about 100 or 110 gallons.
20	[illegible]	120	Each a barrel of sugar, containing from 250 to 260 lb.
34	5 [illegible]	187	Each a barrel of *West India* rum, containing about 30 gallons.
11	8	88	Each a lot of lumber, at the current price, or cash in lieu, deducting 15 per cent.

100 Pr. £.2[illegible]
474 Blanks.

574 Tickets, at [£.] 5, is £.2870, the amount of the prizes.

The lottery w[ill] be drawn at *Williamsburg* in *June Oyer* court next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, under the management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Mess. *James Gibson*, *George Abyvon*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Belden*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Morson*, *Alexander Henderson*, and *Hector Ross*, or any three of them; of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscribers, who will make good titles to the fortunate adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, sen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Trustees.

E D, [illegible] MAN, [illegible] capable of manag[illegible] A[illegible]Y, and can write a good hand. Such a perso[n] [illegible] [en]couragement by applying to the subscriber in *New K[ent]* [illegible] or to *William Lewis* in *Williamsburg*.

JOHN LEWIS.

HANOVER, *March* 22, 1769.

ALL those planters who are indebted to the subscribers for Negroes purchased from on board the *Juba*, whose bonds are due in the *April* General Court, are hereby desired to be punctual in their payments, as no indulgence can be given.

BURNLEY & BRAIKENRIDGE.

Halifax, N. Carolina, March 15, 1769.

JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS will meet with good encouragement by applying to

DANIEL POINTER.



PARTNER stands at my plantation in *Brunswick* this season, and will cover mares the first week in *April* at 20 s. the leap, 3 l. the season, and 5 l. ensurance. The money to be paid to my overseer, *Thomas Gholson*, when the mares are taken away.

A. LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. There will be pasturage *gratis*, but shall not be liable for any that may be stolen, or stray from the plantation.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Tuesday *the* 13th *of* June *next, at* Newcastle,



MY two LOTS in that town, whereon are many conveniences, viz. a large dwelling house with brick chimnies and cellar, finished above and below, and painted, a good kitchen almost new, plaistered above and below, with a brick chimney, a good storehouse, stable, chair house, besides other convenient outhouses, and garden paled in. One half of the purchase money to be paid in *October* next, and the other in *April* following. The purchaser must give bond with security. Mr. *David Cochran* will do me the favour to conduct the sale, and take the bonds. An undoubted title shall be made to the purchaser, by

SAMUEL MORRIS.

William Willess,

Gunsmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened shop opposite the playhouse, *Williamsburg*, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Those who please to employ him may depend upon receiving full satisfaction, by having their work done in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch.

THE Gentlemen of the Clergy, who have not yet made any collection for the sufferers by fire at *Montreal*, are earnestly requested to give the benevolent an opportunity, by making their collections, though ever so small, so as to transmit them in *April*, or by the Burgesses, as I shall then close my accounts, and, I hope, with but a small list of those from whom I shall then have heard nothing.

JOHN BLAIR.

THE next meeting of the Trustees and other subscribers to the fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of Clergymen is to be held at the College on *Saturday* the 29th of *April*. Trustees, by last year's appointment, the Rev. Mess. *Archibald M'Roberts*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, *James Maury Fontaine*, *Richard Hewitt*, and *Jonathan Boucher*; Preacher, the Rev. *Joseph Tickell*; and Treasurer, *John Camm*.

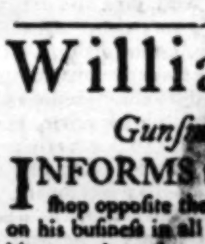
YORK, *March* 13, 1769.

I THINK it absolutely necessary to acquaint the publick that I have a mortgage of Mr. *Edward Cary*'s slaves, land, houses, and furniture, also a brigantine, now out of the country, commanded by Capt. *Brookes*, and a river sloop, and that all contracts with that Gentleman for the above mentioned effects I shall deem invalid and void, unless confirmed by my agent, Mr. *William Gooley*, of this town, or myself.

JOHN H. NORTON.

N. B. The bonds which Mr. *Edward Cary* took of sundry persons for Negroes and stock, lately sold in *King* and *Queen*, *Urbanna*, &c. are made over to me by him.

For LONDON,



THE snow BETSEY, WILLIAM DUNLOP master, now lying in *Rappahannock* river. She will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at eight pounds sterling a tun; and, as two thirds of her cargo is already engaged, she may sail by the first of *May* next.

Apply to the subscriber, in *Port Royal*; or to the Captain on board, at *Hobb's Hole*.

JAMES ROBB.

THE subscriber proposes to rent for one year and eight months from the 27th of *April* next, being the remaining part of his lease, the ferry and ordinary where he now lives, known by the name of *Burwell*'s ferry, with a storehouse, and all necessary outhouses, together with three boats, all in good order. The premises may be entered upon at any time before the next *April* court. He will likewise dispose of all or any part of his household furniture, as may be most agreeable to the person who rents the ferry. For terms apply to

MATTHEW MOODY, jun.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of extraordinary good LAND, containing 791 acres, lying on *Ward*'s fork, in *Charlotte* county, with cleared ground, and other conveniences, for ten hands, and is in very good order for cropping. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

NATHANIEL BASSETT.

POET

On LIBERTY.

HAIL favred FREEDOM! of celestial birth,
The source of peace, content, and joy on earth;
Warm'd by thy fire my soul ascends on high,
And dares to call thee from thy native sky.
Inspir'd by thee, wise SOLON fram'd his state,
And fam'd LYCURGUS made his country great;
By thee those sages glorious plans design'd,
And made old GREECE the mistress of mankind:
By thee deserted, all her glories fall,
Detested slavery destroy'd them all.
Then on her ruins mighty ROME arose,
And by her arms struck terrour in her foes;
By thee she gain'd the empire of the world,
And on her enemies destruction hurl'd.
But when by vice pure virtue was expell'd,
When foul intemperance dominion held,
FREEDOM, disdaining such alliance, fled,
And to her former sons indignant said:
"Unwretched sons! from this unhappy hour
"I give you up to arbitrary power;
"Those laws of fame and virtue are no more,
"I'll find some other hospitable shore."
She spoke, then on her fluttering pinions soar'd,
And all the regions of the world explor'd;
Where great BRITANNIA's generous soil first fir'd,
"Here let me fix my influence," she cry'd.
'Twas there our ancestors became renown'd,
And blooming laurels free born BRITONS crown'd;
'Twas there our EDWARDS and our HENRYS fought,
Who by their conquests endless glory sought.
'Twas FREEDOM's sons that gave the GALLIA law,
'Twas FREEDOM's sons that kept the world in awe.
Descend then, heavenly Goddess! deign to smile,
With wonted goodness, on fair ALBION's isle;
With generous ardour all her sons inspire,
And touch their glowing breasts with sacred fire;
Shield them from slavery, contempt, and woe,
And let each heart with publick virtue glow.
And long may GEORGE the sceptre nobly sway.
Rush the low, and make the proud obey;
Drive from his sacred throne aspiring man,
And give the reigns to LIBERTY again.

To be SOLD,



ONE hundred and ninety three acres of LAND, lying in *Warwick* county, well timbered with pine and oak, the greatest part of which is very rich. One acre in *Elizabeth City* county, on the main road that leads to *Hampton*, conveniently situated for a store, on which is a good dwelling-house 24 by 16, with two rooms below and two above, a brick cellar, storehouse, kitchen, stable, hen house, and coach house, all entirely new. Also one half of an undivided tract of marshes, lying near the land mentioned, on which is a dwelling-house 24 feet square, all convenient outhouses, a garden, and blacksmith's shop, the whole entirely new. One third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the grant, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in two years.

CLAUSEL & CLAUSEL.

FINDING these distressed times approaching fast, and suspecting that I should not be able to raise money soon enough to answer the pressing demands of my creditors, I thought it most prudent to convey my whole estate to Gentlemen (who were unexceptionable) in trust for all my creditors, expecting they would by that means make themselves better acquainted with the true state of my affairs for their own how to proceed; but by various events I was disappointed in my expectations, and obliged to make an offer of all my estate to my creditors, to share and share alike, on their giving me a final discharge, that I might begin the world again, to endeavour to get something to support my wife and children with. Although many of my creditors have treated me with the greatest politeness, and accepted of the terms offered, by which means they have a conveyance of all my estate, for which they have given me a final discharge, yet many of my creditors have commenced suits against me, and others are endeavouring to harrass me, by suing of me in different courts, although I have made and offer to give all my creditors judgments, either in the county I live in, or in the General Court, that I might save expence, which I find to be very great, and that I might by a habeas corpus remove all the causes into the General Court, and deliver myself up in custody, and make one imprisonment suffice for the whole, by taking the benefit of the insolvent act. As my creditors, who accepted of my offer, consented to let the deed lie upon six months, that the rest of my creditors might have time to consider whether they would come in and accept of the terms offered by me, which was publickly advertised immediately, as my intention was to do all the justice that lay in my power, under the nature of the statute of bankruptcy, and as the insolvent act will be too tedious and expensive, having already sunk a considerable sum in fees and commissions, and having already spent upwards of three years for a bare support, I do now give this publick notice that I shall apply to the next General Assembly for a final discharge from all my creditors, as I find I cannot succeed in the method now prescribed by law. I shall have to offer that as I have a reversion of whatever surplus there may be in the creditors hands, after paying themselves their just debts, I am ready to make it over to them; and I now do declare, upon honour, that I do believe that every debt may be fully paid if the slaves are kept together, and the works prosecuted to the greatest advantage, within the space of five years, as I do expect the estate will raise a profit of at least seven l. this year, and that too under great disadvantages. As I do not mean to take any advantage of my creditors, they will always find me both ready and willing to do every thing that will be in my power for their interest, while the estate is kept together, fully depending on their generosity to have the same tender regard for my family as I have for their interest, which I cannot render any service to but by the mode I now propose; for while such a cloud hangs over me it will not only put it out of my power to get into any business, or do theirs, but deprive me of an opportunity of getting something to support my family. As the weather was so bad last *December* court, I must once more request that the creditors will meet me in *Williamsburg* the day before the sitting of the Assembly.

B. GRYMES.

For SALE,



FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Shining* creek, in the county of *Brunswick*, within 45 miles of *Petersburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry interest from the date, unless punctually discharged) with good security, will be required.

Tf WILLIAM STITH.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JACK, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on a coarse coat and waistcoat, light blue cloth breeches trimmed with black, and an osnabrug shirt. He formerly belonged to *Mary Jones* of *James City* county, and sold by *Sacheverel Slaughter* to *Mary Jones*, a widow in *Sussex* county. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LAND.

To be SOLD, *the first day of* APRIL, *at* Fredericksburg, *by decree of the General Court,*

FOURTEEN valuable SLAVES; the tract of land whereon *Benjamin Grymes* formerly lived, containing 1600 acres, which will be divided into three parts; 1000 acres of land, on *Massaponax*; and two lots in the town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon the lower warehouses stand. The above is to satisfy a debt due to the late Col. *John Champe*. At the same time will be offered for sale the houses and lots in *Fredericksburg* wherein the said *Grymes* lately lived, adjoining the warehouses; also two lots, with stables for about 16 horses; 500 acres of exceeding good land, within two miles of the town; 2600 acres adjoining the furnace; also the forge, and about 2800 acres adjoining the same. The mortgagees and trustees will be ready to join to make proper conveyances. It is proposed to sell by candle, to prevent disputes.

In obedience to a decree of the Honourable the General Court will be sold, for ready money, on the first Monday *in* April *next, being* Spotsylvania *court day, at the town of* Fredericksburg,

THE following LANDS and SLAVES, to satisfy a debt due from *Benjamin Grymes*, Esq; to the executors of the late *John Champe*, Esquire.

One tract whereon the said *Grymes* formerly lived, on *Rappahannock* river, containing about 1700 acres. One other tract near the former, containing about 700 acres, whereon is a smelting furnace now in blast, and sundry valuable improvements. The tracts are within 7 miles of *Fredericksburg*, and will be laid off, and sold in lots, as shall be adjudged most probable to enhance their value. Also the lots in the said town of *Fredericksburg* whereon the lower inspection now stands, together with the landing and wharfs thereto belonging. Likewise about 19 valuable slaves. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue until all are sold. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers.

JOHN CARTER.

To be SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thursday *the* 16*th of* March, *being court day,*

FOUR NEGROES, and sundry other articles, belonging to the estate of *Benjamin Read*, deceased. And upon *Gwyn's Island*, in *Gloucester* county, on *Tuesday* the 4th of *April*, HORSES, CATTLE, &c. belonging to the said estate. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and good security to

1 ROBERT SHEDDEN, *Administrator.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD.



RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man slave, by some called *Tom Salter*, of a middle size, well made for strength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was died brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Dunsman*, at a plantation of mine on *Marattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Marattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

Williamsburg, Feb. 23, 1769.

THE subscriber, intending for *England* immediately after the *June* court, is under a necessity of desiring all those who are indebted to him to pay off their respective balances by that time, or he must put their accounts into an attorney's hands; and, as he has a large assortment of goods in his store, that he may get rid of them if possible by the last of *June*, he is determined to sell them very cheap, for ready money only.

Tf JOHN CARTER.

N. B. The SHOP next Mr. *Charlton's* is to be rented.



STOLEN from my waggon, on *Buckingham* road, on the night of the 21st of *February*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a small white streak in his forehead about two or three inches long, a few saddle spots, hanging mane and switch tail, new shod before, trots very fast and easy, paces middling well, works well, and branded on the near buttock WE in a piece. He is supposed to be stolen by one *Michael Murphey*, an *Irishman*, who was seen lurking thereabouts in want of a horse the same day. I will give 20s. reward to any person that will bring the said horse to me in the upper end of *Chesterfield* county, on *Skin Quarter* creek, near *Genito* road.

WILLIAM ELAM, *sen.*



STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *Elias Herrin's*, in *Southampton* county, last *November*, two mares, one a young bay, about 4 feet 6 inches high, trots, marked under one ear with a half moon, and branded on the off buttock T; the other is a white working mare, branded on the off buttock W. Whoever brings the said mares, or either of them, to *Thomas Howell*, in *Halifax* county, or gives intelligence where they may be had, shall have a large reward.

ROBERT PITMAN.

To be SOLD,



TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Cumberland*; the other about 1200 acres, on the south side of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are empowered for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the said patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first survey.

HENRY [illegible]
JOHN SCOTT
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Tf

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on the premises, on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* [illegible] *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day,*

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are some good houses and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for stock, and the soil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the second *Thursday* in *December* or *January* next, as may best suit the purchaser (by which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaser giving bond and good security to

29 EDWARD THWEATT.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.



I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending and delivering to me, my servant man, HARRY, a Negro fellow, about 26 years of age, of a middling stature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, my servant man, who ran away also, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They must be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying in *Isle of Wight* county, adjacent to *Pistaway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if [illegible] on giving undoubted security for the money. The land may be taken at any time, and laid off in lots if desired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold, the least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rests.
Inspection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L.240	L.30
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L.1560	150
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L.4260	150
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L.4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which notice shall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted as at for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.